#### The Kansas City Journal.

Established 1884.

THE JOURNAL COMPANY, Publisher. Risko Bldg., Ninth and Grand Avenue,

Subscription Rates: By carrier, Daily and Sunday, 10 cents per week; 45 cents per By mail. Daily and Sunday, one month

60 cents; three months, \$1; six months, \$2; one year, \$4. Single copies, 2 cents; Daily; 5 cents Sun-

The Kansas City Weekly Journal Published Thursdays, 50 cents per year. Telephones: Business Office, 250; Editorial rooms, 812; Kansas City, Ras., W. 23.

Foreign Advertising: The J. E. Van Doren Special Agency, with offices 905-900 Boyce building, Chicago, and 31-32 Tribune Building, New York, sole agent for foreign

Entered at the Postoffice at Kansas City. Missouri, as second class mail matter.

Weather Forecast for Thursday. WASHINGTON, June 8.-For Oklahoma, Indian Ter ritory and Kanes: Showers and thun

For Missouri: Fair in northern portion; showe For Nebraska: Fair; northerly winds, bec

OUR EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES The tremendous balance of trade in favor of the United States, which has shown itself in the monthly reports of the past year and which is constantly on the incresse, is cause for general congratulation among the people of this country. The real significance of this increase of exports as compared with imports is to be found in the character rather than the volume of business. Those who have, for political reasons or because of innate pesnism, looked upon our present prosperity as an accidental wave, due to large crops at home and short crops abroad, should give some attention to the details of our statistical reports.

For example, the report of the bureau of statistics for the first ten months of the current fiscal year shows that for the first time in our history the exports of manufactured goods exceed the imports of the same class. The excess for the ten nonths is, in round numbers, \$40,000,000, with prospects that it. will reach \$50,000,000 for the whole year, the total value of these exports being estimated at \$200,000, 000, while ten years ago the annual ex portation of manufactures was only \$130, 300,087. As an evidence of recent growth due to the industrial encouragement give by a better protective tariff, it is well to point out that in 1895 the excess of manu factured imports over manufactured exports was \$121,413,783, while for 1806 it was \$101,750,734, and for 1897 it was \$17,82.217. Our exports of iron and steel manufac

tures in 1888 were valued at \$18,000,000 while those for the current year are es timated at \$65,000,000. But while iron and steel products take the lead in the in creased foreign demand, there is a steady advance all along the line of American manufactures, showing that our big industries have successfully met foreign com petition in many lines hitherto monopo lized by European competitors.

We have therefore assumed a position before the world as something more than an agricultural nation upon which must largely depend for cotton, grain, previsions and breadstuffs. Our immense exports of raw material still increase, and we have the satisfaction of turning the

One of the most impressive aspects o our commercial strength is that the present war with Spain, which is shaking the old Peninsular kingdom's very foundation, has had no perceptible effect upon our

# GOOD WORK AT HUTCHINSON.

The long, hard fight expected at Hutchinson this week ended before sundown of the first day of the convention. Three ballots sufficed to determine a question which had been warmly discussed throughout the state for many weeks-to-wit, who is to be the next governor of Kansas? The general belief is that the convention made a wise choice. W. E. Stanley is a gentleman of excellent reputation and first-class capabilities. He has been a lawyer rather than a politician, but his ability in politics is well demonstrated by the fact that he so easily took an important nomination from a number of the most experienced and skillof Council Grove, nominated for lieutenant governor, is one of the best men in Kansas from any worthy standpoint considered. He has had much experience in public life, and his record is without a flaw. The ticket as a whole is probably as strong a one as has been put forward in the state for many years. It will make a powerful campaign on a prosperity and good government platform and will be elected by an overwhelming majority.

### MR. COWHERD'S NOMINATION.

In nominating Mr. W. S. Cowherd for second term in congress the Democrats of the Fifth district evidently desired to show their appreciation for what their representative had not done as a statesman. The honor was certainly not based upon Mr. Cowherd's accomplishments in Washington. After all, in the Democratic party a negative record is frequently better than a positive one. In Mr. Cowherd's case it is fair to presume that if he can be kept in congress long enough he may do something for his country and his district, for he is a young man and there is much to be done. sumption of an attitude antagonistic to the administration at a time when statesmen of all parties had the courage to lay aside partisanship at the dictation of patriotism. He might have done better. He ought to have done better, for this is likely to be a Republican year in the Fifth district of Missouri, as well as in Oregon and other places, especially when Democrats have nothing stronger than their repudiated silwer heresies to offer as platform materials

# STEPHENS AND HIS MACHINE.

The leading Democratic organ of Kansas City is authority for the statement that Lon V. Stephens, the Democratic governor of Missouri, has issued orders to his representatives in this city-Mesars. Gregery and Ward, of the police board-that the governor must be emphatically indorsed at the Democratic county convention, which will be held at Independence next Saturday. This order is being made effective, it is said, by the demand on the part of the commissioners that county officials, and politicians who are not officials, must come tate line or suffer sition of the entire machine to

and saloonkeepers have been made sub-

To insist upon the indorsement of such notorious incompetent as Governor Stephens will, of course, precipitate a fight in the convention and do irreparable damage to the party's prospects next fall; but the governor does not care for party success or public weal so long as he is riven personal indorsement. He fully realizes the machine power he possesses by virtue of his control of the municipal police boards of the state, and he is resolved to use that power to the utmost for the gratification of his own vanity and, as he supposes, for the advancement of his political interests.

The obstruction of his own party's move ments is unfortunately not the only base ise to which the governor can put, and loes put, his unreasonable authority in the large cities of the state. By making he police departments completely subordinate to state dictation he makes it a personal machine and vitiates its public usefulness. Favors are granted or withheld eccording to the willingness of applicants to do the governor's bidding. We are face to face with a return of the extreme corruption that disgraced Kansas City a few years ago when matters became so bad that investigations were inaugurated resulting in temporary reforms in the poice department.

It is particularly appropriate to call attention to this subject at this time, for an ordinance involving the question of home rule has been before the council for some weeks, and at the last meeting was prevented from passing by the inexplicable action of one member, and that member, too, was elected on the Republican ticket All of the Democratic members, in spite of the abuses heaped upon their own party by Governor Stephens, have stood for a perpetuation of the present unjust and nischievous system, while all of the Republican members save one have come out for reform as pledged by the Republican

SIDE LIGHTS ON THE PHILIPPINES. The information conveyed in the consular eports about the affairs of the Philip pines is all very well in its way, but t the average reader it is not half so interesting to know that our imports from Manile amount to \$9,000,000 a year as it is to know how an American will fare who goes to that country to live. In the June number of McClure's Magazine Mr. Joseph Earle Stevens has given an entertaining account of life in the distant islands as he found it luring a stay of several years. He was one of only three American residents at the time of his visit, and this fact in itself is sufficient to show what an out of the way place we have recently added to the domain

First he gives us a description of the climate and other natural phenomena. In Manila there are three seasons, the cool, the hot-dry and the wet. From November to March the afternoons are fresh and the nights cold. From March till June are the stiffing days of perpetual heat. In June the thunder storms begin and they gradually lead to the rainy season of July to October, and this is a season "when street boats are at a premium and typhoon signals are always holsted." These typhoons work terrible destruction, or at least they would work terrible destruction if it were not for he fact that houses are built so cheaply and frailly that the loss of whole blocks of them does not amount to much in dollars and cents. Mr. Stevens tells us that a medium blow will captize 3,000 of them, and trophe he mentions the case of an English friend who went home one afternoon to find nothing on the site of his house but an upright plane, which was too heavy to blow away. However this illustration has vastly modified our fear of the Philippines' wind, for a typhoon that cannot lift a piano appears very contemptible when compured with a Western tornado.

Next in dangerous attributes come the earthquakes. Out of respect to these the houses are built low, without plaster, and with thin sea shells taking the place of window glass. Gas pipes are not allowed and water pipes which bring the Manile supply run along the surface of the ground on smooth cross ties so that they may be everely jostled without breaking. Further along in the line of epidemics, according to this author, come house snakes, which live up in the rafters of the houses and chase rats in the small hours of the night. These reptiles are big and vicious looking and very annoying, though really they are entirely harmless and have a system of operation which gives the timid sleeper some surcease of trouble. Mr. Stevens tells us that they catch food enough in one night to last them a week, and except for one night out of the seven the good man finds his alarms limited to those caused by the

Smallpox is the worst scourge known on the islands. Yellow fever is unknown, though malaria and typhoid are more common. "It doesn't pay to be ill in Manila, for good doctors are scarce, and one sees his own coffin brought into the room before life is over, and finds himself burled on the very day of his death." Mr. Stevens tells us that he has seen a mother with a child suffering from smallpox take her seat in a crowded Manila street car, and no one appeared other than indifferent to the act.

Living is very cheap. The first thing a European does on his arrival is to order dozen suits of linen clothes which may be obtained from a tallor at \$2 a suit. Servants may be employed at #4 a month. "On this salary," says Mr. Stevens, "my own servant paid 10 per cent to the government, supported a wife and two children, bought all his own food, and ran a fighting cock. I don't know how much he stole, but he used sometimes to call on me for an advance, saying he needed it to bury some of his relatives. At first I was touched at his loss, but, later on, when he tried to bury his mother twice over, I found it necessary to keep a record of his family tree in order not to be led into paying in advance on the cost of

two funerals for the same person." Cock fighting is mentioned as the national sport. No islander ever becomes so poor that he does not own a fighting coster, and all are born gamblers. In evidence of the high value placed upon these fighting birds our author tells us they are the first thing carried out of a house in case of fire. As a rule the natives are content with plenty of rice to eat and plenty of cigarettes to smoke, and the only reason they are at war with Spain is because they are not let alone by the church and taxgatherer. Between the two they are stripped of almost everything. It is a mistake to suppose, says Mr. Stevens, that Spain has had all the natives in subjection. "The wilder tribes

rule of anyone, and not thirty miles from he mosts of old Manila are races of iwarfs who know not or care not of Spain's existence." Whole islands have resisted the government of Spain from the beginning, and when one reads of the vast sums taken out of the country by the Spanish government, or looted from the people by Spanish officials, it must be renembered that they came from a small portion of the 8,000,000 population and were therefore all the more burdensome

It is with these facts in mind that we nay begin to comprehend the difficulties n establishing a satisfactory government in our new colonial possessions. The sinking of the Spanish squadron and the ilencing of the guns of Cavite were as nothing to the conquest which must be nade before the region acknowledges the canons of civilization. If we conclude to keep the islands, perhaps through the exercise of justice and mercy we may be able quickly to do what Spain has failed to accomplish in three centuries of war and bloodshed. Whether or not it is worth the trial is a question we soon will be called upon to answer.

If Admiral Camara is really on his way scross the Atlantic, there will soon be another Spanish squadron at the bottom of the sea. The Cadiz fleet is not swift enough to elude our ships as the Cape Verde fleet did for some time after its arrival. Camara will have to fight, which means that his vessels will quickly be

The Philippine insurgents want it understand that while Admiral Dewey is a great fighter he is not the whole thing. They are participating in this war themselves.

With Stanley and prosperity against Leedy and incompetency, Kansas Republicens quebt to roll up one of their oldtime majorities this year.

It can be said for Congressman Cowherd that he has done little harm at Washington. A man who has done nothing has not done much harm Silver statesmen are firm in the convic

ion that the deliverance of the Cubans will be a much nobler achievement if the seigniorage is coined.

Is it possible that the Hon. Joe Balley is silent all this time, or is his voice drowned by the tumult of war? Either theory seems incredible. Spain is rejuctantly coming to the con

clusion that intervention is almost as impracticable and hopeless as Spanish victory. It has been demonstrated by the present

country whose gunners can hit what they shoot at. The rainy season at Santiago is very serious. They have had several heavy

war that the great naval power is the

showers of hot steel there recently. Admiral Sampson has not entered Santiago harbor, but he is doing some vigorous

### NOTES AND NOTIONS.

knocking at the door

Rev. Mr. Combs certainly has the right notion in saying that "Remember the Maine" is no good watchword for this war, but instead, "Remember the Starving Cubans." When this cruel war is over we shall find out who is responsible for the blowing up of the Maine-perhaps-and famous act with a vengeance. But it can not be assumed that such an act met with the general approval of the people of Spain, and that is not what we are to thrash the old country for. Americans will never forget the men who were sent so cruelly to their death, but Americans will not put a felon's stigma upon unconvicted men-not even if they are Spaniards.

Albert Edward, heir apparent to the throne of England, may take his place when the time comes without any protest from us. The man who, with all the traditions of English royalty and snobbery beneath him, could do so graceful and utterly unconventional an act as to bow and kiss the hand of Mrs. Gladstone, as he is reported to have done at the funeral in Westminster abbey, has after all some of the fine stuff that ought to be in a king. Burely the spirit of democracy, which kept Gladstone a commoner all these years of real kingship, has touched even the heir of the Guelphs. It is to be hoped that Mrs. Gladstone will not yield to the temptation to become Countess Gladstone.

Rev. E. E. Hale recently reprinted his remarkable story, "A Man Without a Country," as particularly appropriate to these stirring times when every American seems proud that he has a country, and prefixed to the same a preface containing this strong and characteristic sentence: "It has come about that no viceroy, serving a woman, who is the guardian of a boy, can be permitted to starve at pleasure 200,000 of God's children. The world is so closely united that when such a viceroy does undertake to commit such an iniquity, somebody shall hold his hands. It has come to pass just now that this somebody is the United States of America." It is to be hoped that Mr. Hale sent a marked copy of the paper to young Alphonso of

Typographical Union No. 6, of New York city, is doing a very sensible thing, which the rest of the world, including other labor unions, ought to hear about. It has secured from the city a tract of unoccupied and 250 acres in extent, and is putting its unoccupied members to work on the tract under the guidance of an expert in truck farming. Each applicant has a half acre to work on. In addition to furnishing considerable sustenance for men who would otherwise be earning nothing, the union is contributing to the health fund of the men occupied, and possibly leading to their ultimate employment in an occupation much more wholesome than that of typesetting-an occupation which is the dream of many a "jour" printer's weary

The Outlook, following some reports in the London Times, claims that prohibition has proven itself a failure in Norway. But the Outlook fails to quote a second reporter in the Times, who shows that the Norwegian cities referred to by the first reporter never had real local option even, but that the statute covers only distilled liquors. It seems that the lighter kinds of malt liquors have been used but little until recent years in Norway, and that they are not covered by the temperance legislation of the country, so that the sta tistics from Norway really give no light on the subject of prohibition. The consumption of distilled liquors has been very

much reduced under the Gothenburg system and local option, but there is no restriction on the sale of beers, and intemperance in the consumption of these drinks has enormously increased within the last

The Tammany tiger has shown his teeth again in a way to make the blood of the civilized citizens of New York run cold. Mayor Van Wyck has appointed to a high position in the metropolitan police force deputy who feigned sickness to escape the light of the Lexow investigation, but was nevertheless removed from the force on his general reputation. Van Wyck promptly restored him and secured payment for the time while he was in hiding and now, after maneuvering a good man out of the position, he appoints this shouldbe jailbird to a place of authority in the bureau of law and order for the great city. Poor old New York!

Rochester, N. Y., has a "Fortnightly Ignorance Club," and, strange to say, it is composed of women. The members make it the one article of their fellowship that everyone shall be free to confess any amount of ignorance without being laughed at. Whether it is the idea that it takes the members a fortnight each time to find out something they do not know, or whether they load up during that period with enough questions to keep them occupled for two hours, we are not informed The thing that puzzles us is why these women don't ask their husbands, if there s anything they want to know. What's the use of a club? It shows that women will form a club without any provocation

The Christian Observer doesn't like the Outlook's argument that it is all right for a preacher to say what he doesn't believe providing he explain that he doesn't mean it, or, as the Observer puts it, "that the minister may say what he does not believe as though he did believe it, provided those who hear him understand that he is a humbug. And this is what the Outlook calls honesty in the pulpit. From such honesty, good Lord, deliver us!" We might have hesitated to put it so plainly, but the Observer has hit upon what seems to us the simple untheological way of looking at the matter. If men are not to try to say what they mean in the most straight forward manner possible, there is an end of all rational reasoning and of all at tempts to understand one another.

#### KANSAS TOPICS.

The Populists of Kansas are adrift with ut a compass upon a boundless sea. Their ships go hither and thither at the will o the intermittent winds. Around the who horizon no lighthouse sets the course of guides the way. Hopelessly and passively they wait the coming of the rising storm.

These few nautical reflections are super induced by the character of the platforms adopted at the county and district conven tions of the party of humbug reform. These platforms are as timorous and indecisive as a maiden in her first love affair. As they refuse to express more than few stereotyped sentiments such as might be found in the platform of any political party anywhere. They are silent money question, on the tariff question, or the foreign question, on every question, in deed, of any moment or importance. They ing about Ickelheimer, the octopus or the hackles which clank on shricking slaves. Wall street has been blotted from the re form geography. The banks are undenounced. Not a convention has asked for the sub-treasury on something better. Free There is not a word about maximum rates r penitentiary coal, or legislative scandals. In short, there are no definite utterances of any sort on the affairs of Kansas or the nation, and to those familiar with the man-ner in which Populists usually resolute on everything in the heavens above, on the earth beneath and in the still waters under the earth-this silence is indeed remarkable

As an example of the Populist platforms eing adopted over Kansas we may cite the resolutions passed by the congressiona convention at Concordia upon the renomination of Congressman Vincent. There are but five resolutions in all and the whole of them would not occupy more than two inches in this column. The first is a feeble declaration that the Populists have not gone back on their St. Louis platform. The second is an indorsement of the course of Congressman Vincent, who, by the way has done nothing at all in congress, and is therefore commended for his masterly in-anition. The third resolution invites the most rigid scrutiny of the official acts of the state administration, and this is a work of supererogation, for the eagle eye of Kansas has been fastened there for more than a year, as the Populists will discover to their sorrow. The fourth resolution indorses the act of turning the state agricultural college into a kindergarten for the propagation of Populist politicians. The fifth and last resolution favors a vigorous prosecution of the war. There is not one single utterance in this platform that appeared in the platform upon which Mr. Vincent was elected two years ago. There is not even a faint aifusion to the issues upon which the party made its campaign at the last election. It is a sweeping and total abandonment of every alleged principle and policy the party has hitherto indursed. It is a cowardly evasion of every economic question the people will have up before them for discussion in the present camthem for discussion in the present cam-paign. So far as locating the candidate is concerned, Mr. Vincent is presented as a man who represents nothing. He is bound by no expression of party policy. He might be a silverite, a goldbug or a flat green-backer so far as the expressed sentiments of his party are concerned. of his party are concerned. He may be for high tariff, low tariff or no tariff at all, and the probabilities are that he doesn't cold any more settled convictions than the convention of his party.

remember that there may be some method in this evasion of positive platform decla-rations. At the Populist state convention of 1896 no less than twelve distinct pledges were made to the people of Kansas, every one of which the Populist state admin tration and the Populist legislature broke on coming into power.

Letter from a Kansas boy at Tampa: "It s so hot here we can hardly stand it, though we have plenty of ice water. We drill only one hour a day and there is alway from one to six to faint and be carried off the field. This place is nothing but sand. There is no grass or anything else.

Letter from Iola boy at Chickamauga: "Our greatest wants are water and post-age stamps. We have not seen any Red Cross Society here. The ladies are scarce and have very dark complexions. Some-times a Southern 'kunnel' drives up with few haughty lassies of the Southern type A few of us went to the river to take a plunge and missed inspection. Will appear before the colonel in the morning. Are in same mind as Sherman—war is h—l."

Letter from Captain VanWay, of Win-field, at Camp Thomas: I have actually drilled my battalion six hours to-day, besides instructing its officers for an hour

I'm getting a voice on me that would make an Arappahoe Indian turn green with envy. Honestly, I believe I could jar the very foundation of the Banta Fe

depot from the reservoir hill. I'm so hoarse to-night I can scarcely write above Company F leads the regiment; they are pattern setters. When the colonel wants a mechanic of any kind or some one for

some special duty, down goes an orderly to Company F. When on drill they are bered in great style by the home folks who sent them an enormous fruit cake. It was the largest cake I ever saw. The washtub, and the top, cupola, I might say was like a dish pan. It more than went the rounds of their eighty men before the top was reached. I got in on the ground floor and got a generous chunk, and will say that; contrary to most large cakes, it

was just elegant.
Our company has "drawn" their mules and two United States covered wagons, o which the fellows seem unduly proud. The position of wagoner, strange to relate, is one much sought after. One of the boys from Burden was finally selected, he claim ing the honor of being raised with a mule ability, for by some mysterious method he eight mules in the regiment.

Thanks to the judgment of the officers of the Twenty-first, no canteen has or will be established in this regiment. In this we stand pretty well alone, for as much as nine out of ten regiments maintain nonth's pay and year's health in advance go out for a big battle exercise in the Yorker or two, to be hauled back to camp sylvania Dutchman, and so on down the are showing the stuff they are made of and it isn't the German national drink

terday that "everyone is sick but those d—d Kansans, and nothing can hurt them but cannon balls or bayonets."

# MISSOURI POINTS

Speaking of Missouri mules-but why allude further to Curator Jones and Columbia British flag incident?

Matron Gribben, in St. Joe, wears a star and travels free thereon over the city street railway lines, just like any other member of the police department.

Shortstop Longnecker, of the Lamar base ball club, if he is symmetrically built, ought to be able to reach up and get the high ones when they come his way.

Edward Griffith, the Santa Fe brake man who was run over and killed the first of the week at Corinth, Ill., was a son tween St. Joseph and Topeka.

As elsewhere in the state, the wheat crop in Lawrence county is unusually promising this season, and many of the farmers there have contracted their entire yield, it is said, at a uniform rate of 90 cents a bushel

In connection with correspondence with reference to the establishing of a gob pipe factory at Osceola, the fact is brought ou that a similar institution at Washington Mo., pays the farmers of the vicinity nearly \$100,000 annually for cobs alone.

Colonel Caffee, of Carthage, who is in command of the Second regiment, says in a recent letter from Chickamauga to a friend \$250, and can get it at any time, for that Webb City horse that he took down with him.

Bert Nortoni, of Macon, a well known young Missouri Republican, who is seeking the judgeship nomination in his circuit, seems likely to have a clear field, now that Judge Higbee, his principal competitor, has withdrawn from the race in order to run for prosecuting attorney in Schuyler A noticeable feature of flower day at the

penitentiary last Sunday was the fact that the flowers distributed in the women's department of the prison were all contributed by the colored women of Jefferson City, and their offerings, the Tribune says, much the most elaborate and beautiful that

Ashley Rush and his wife, who were prominent members of the Woodward stock company which made itself so popular at the Auditorium in Kansas City for several months just prior to the destruction o that theater by fire last winter, are spend-ing their vacation in Neosho with Mr. Rush's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Rush, who are well known residents of that town.

Mrs. Stamper Wallace, of Independenc has received a letter from her son. Ben, who left his home early in April for Washngton, where he joined the navy. He has been assigned to duty on the battleship Indiana, having a regular watch in one of the main engine rooms, and during a battle will have charge of one of the turret

Lamar knocks out Waverly's claims to the possession of the tallest man in the state, although the former finds it necessary to go to the county jak for material with which to do it. J. W. McDaniels, bottled up in the Barton county bastile on the charge of arson, measures six feet and eight and three-quarter inches, and Lamar is willing to risk quite a little bundle of cash that he is Missouri's top-notcher.

The Third Regiment band, Tom Atterbury, of the Independence company, tells the Sentinel in a recent letter from Falls Church, Va., is conceded by everybody to be the best at Camp Alger. Another bit of information contributed by Warrior Atterbury is to the effect that "Artificer Page cannot find a big enough pair of shoes to fit him, nor a hat in the whole regiment large enough to cover his head."

Monroe county, and Paris in particular, is full of patriots, of course, and the mere ability to serve their country to better ad vantage (to themselves) in some fat local or state office at home than with the fight-ers at the front, affords no good ground for such a slur as the following, from the Clarence Courier: "A recruiting officer was sent to Paris last week, and, we un derstand, got one soldier for Uncle Sam's army. The Parisians talkee talkee, talkee, as the Chinaman puts it, but don't want

to shootes, shootes, shootes." "It is quite possible that Governor Stephens is right," the St. Louis Republic suggests, "when he says his enemies are enouraging criticism of his appointment of civilians to vacancies in the Missouri regiments. Politicians opposed to the gov-ernor very naturally attack him where he is vulnerable. That is a very good reason why he should not give them an opening He has subjected himself to justifiable eriticism by the commissions given to Major Julian and other civilians, who have been jumped over the heads of deserving nembers of the Missouri volunteers. There ean be no doubt that Governor Stephens made a mistake in these appointments, and he should not be surprised that his enemies are taking advantage of the blun-

St. Charles Monitor: Mr. Will Hughs, night operator for the Wabash railroad at the upper depot, while walking along the river bank several evenings ago, noticed a corked bottle floating near the shore, and reached out and caught it. Upon raising the bottle from the water he saw a slip of paper inside, and recalling incidents of ending letters down the river in that manner he hastily opened the bottle and read the letter it contained. The missive was dated at Kansas City, and stated that the

writer, a young girl whose description was given, would correspond with the finder of the note. Mr. Hughs was very much interested until he reached the signature and then his surprise may well be imagtached to the note. The bottle had been in

Commodore Whitaker, of the Clint Democrat, has this to say of his Popocratic co-worker, O. D. Jones, one of the cura-tors of the university, whose exhibition of ment and asinine char in connection with his demand for the re-moval of a small British flag which had been used in the commencement decora-"When Jones gets excited he hasn't might be expected. Jones got his eye on the British flag, and he made a dash for it, knocked over three or four chairs, and said: Take it away! Don't let me lay my eyes on it! I feel like I want to trample the nasty rag under my feet!" It require half a dozen men to hold Jones and kee hair a dozen men to hold Jones and acception from hurting himself. As it was, he cavorted around until he knocked stovepipe and broke an inkbottle. It seems to be generally understood at Columbia that Jones is a dangerous man. If he coul only be induced to go to Cuba and fight the Spaniards he would shed a large degree of luster on our banner. Just now England is on friendly terms with the United States, and Americans should have better sense than to try to exhibit them selves in an unfriendly spirit toward that

#### Boston Divided on Pie.

From the Chicago News.

Boston has begun an anti-pie crusadi which threatens to divide friends and break up homes. Not since the massacre at the town pump, more than a century ago, has the famous city been so stirred, and the end is not yet.

The board of education began it. It forbade pupils to bring ple with their lunches of the older families protested against the board's order. It was a blow, they said, against an institution as much as if made against the constitution. The man who would turn against the ple his mother used to make was unworthy of his country and is the center of the ple belt

thought and action, and that in preventing the child from looking long on the pie when it is hot or cold they are performing a serv point to Americans as a race rapidly be coming dyspeptics, and place the cause therefor on pie. The mind and soul cannot, they say, progress to Emersonian height if the stomach is full of mince, pumpkin, apple or any other pie.

To which the champions of pie retort that

Emerson himself was a pie-eater; Dr. Holmes loved pie and never retired without having a quarter-section of his favorite mince, with a dash of brandy on it; while Lowell, the ripest of intellects, was raised on pie, his tender health admitting of no other food. And back to history they point. veterate pie-caters, as were the whole fam-ily of Adamses and other mental and spiritual giants.

But the board's order is in force, and ne ple is now seen in the temples of education. It seems a shame that the nineteenth century, which has been so happy, she ro out with Boston divided aga backbone of our national fabric. Still, this the day when there will be no ple in our

### Castles in America.

become Roberts, in the Criterion.

The Count de Dos Toros and Hijo Grande sat together in the latter gentleman's ancient hall, sipping Spanish claret and

Said De Dos Toros: "I have already peitioned his majesty to grant me an estate in America. I will fight for his majesty and help him whip that pig-country. He blew a thin thread of smoke from his lips and watched it curl upward toward the armorial bearings over the fireplace. Count Hijo Grande sighed, holding his claret glass to the light.

"I, too, have asked a like favor of his majesty," he murmured.

For a while they sat silent, heavy with meditation. Then spake De Dos Toros: "These our estates near Valencia border on one another—let it be so in America. I will ask his majesty to give unto me Chicago. Count de Dos Toros de Chicago. How is that?"

The other's aristocratic face brightened with a glow of a beautiful idea. "Then I will have New York. I will be Count Hijo Grande de New York, and we

will continue to be neighbors."

They lifted their glasses and gulped the claret, smiling in spite of it.
"There is a divine beverage in that pigcountry," said De Dos Toros. "It is called club cocktails; we will presently be drink-

ing that." Hijo Grande relit his cigar, tho' it was burned to the butt.
"Good," said he; "and we will sail about

the Mississippi in the yacht now owned by that pig Vanderbilt. I think the Mississ "Verily," replied his friend, "and those dogs of Cubans must return to their busi-

ness of growing tobacco for us." The serene faces of twenty-seven ancestors gazed down at De Dos Toros with a smile of approbation on their haughty

"The king," said Hijo Grande, "will make the capitol his summer resort. I myself would fain put up for a while at the treas-

He spread his slim hands upon the table beside the decanter of sour claret. "My brother, pray advance me thirty peseta pieces," he murmured.

The Count de Dos Toros de Chicago smote his pocket. "I cannot," he cried in consternation, "I have but seven."

# From the Chicago Record (Ind.).

Oregon's state and congressional elections were held on Monday, resulting in victory for the Republicans. The outcome is sig-nificant because the money question was

the principal issue, as in 1896, and because Oregon was one of the closest states in the presidential election of two years ago. McKiniey's plurality over Bryan in Oregon in 1896 was only 2,117 and his majority over all was only 221. In the same year the Republicans carried the state and congressional elections by small pluralities and came far short of a majority. Returns from Monday's election show that the Re-

publicans have elected the governor and both congressmen by much larger plurali-ties than in 1896. The legislature was Republican two years ago, but it failed to elect a United States senator. The governor thereupon appointed to that position H. W. Corbett, an advocate of the single gold standard, but the senate refused to seat him, as is its custom when vacancies occur through failure of a legislature to elect. The majority of the legislature elected Monday is Republican, and it is to be presumed that next winter that body will choose a United States senator who is in full accord with his party on the money

The fact that the Republicans made a better showing in Oregon than they did in the election of two years ago indicates that of late in that commonwealth.

# Our Friend the Cornett-t.

"Say, hadn't you better stop playing now? You know that old lady downstairs takes a nap every afternoon." "She's not going to take her nap this

"Because I'm going to play."

THE BATTLE PLAG AT SHENANDOAN

The tented field were a wrinkled frown,
And the emptied cherch from the hill looked
On the emptied read and the emptied town,
That summer funday morning.

And here was the blue, and there was the gray; And a wide, green valley rolled away Between where the bettling armies lay, That sacred Sunday morning.

And Custer set, with impatient will. His restless horse, 'mid his troopers still, As he watched with glass from the oak-set hill, Then fast he began to chafe and to fret;

"There's a battle fing on a bayonet Too close to my own true soldiers set For peace this Sunday morning!" "Ride over, some one," he haughtily said,
"And bring it to me! Why, in bars blood red and in stars I will stain it, and ove

Then a West-horn lad male-faced and allim Rode out and, touching his cap to him. Swept down, swept swift as spring swallows a That anxious Sunday morning.

On, on through the valley! up, up, anywhere! That pale-faced lad, like a bird through the air, Kept on till he climbed to the banner there, That bravest Sunday morning.

And he caught up the fag, and around his waist He wound it tight, and he turned in hasts, and swift his perilons route retraced That daring Sunday morning.

All honor and praise to the trusty steed! God's pity for you in our hour of need This deedly Sunday morning. O, deadly shot! and O, shower of lead!

O, iron rain on the brave, bare head: Why, even the leaves from the tree fall dead But he gains the cake! Men cheer in their s Brave Custer is laughing in his delight!

Why, he is embracing the boy outright This glorious Sunday morning! But, soft! Not a word has the pale boy mid. He unwinds the flag. It is starred, striped, red With his heart's best blood; and he falls down der

In God's still Sunday morning. So, wrap this fing to his soldier's

#### THE CHILDREN'S FAST EXPRESS.

A lot of chairs all in a row, Comprised the fast express; Conductor, noisy Master Fred; The passenger, wee Bees. . It swiftly onward sped, Each stop with gravity anno At this wee Bess got up and seized.
The gripanck by her side,
And said in tone, demuce, sincere,

# THE BOURNE.

"I done I'll dit out here!"

Underseath the growing grass, Underseath the living flowers, Deeper than the sound of showers; There we shall not count the hours By the shadows as they pass.
Youth and health will be but vain,
Bessity recken'd of up worth:
There a very little girth Can hold round what once the earth -C. G. Rosetti

#### OF CURRENT INTEREST.

White, the brilliant young Texan who made about \$100,000 two years ago with a capital of 44 cents, modestly refers to his government bond purchase as a very ordinary piece of business. "I figured out that 104 was a safe price and made bids for \$38,000,000," he said. "They awarded me about a million and a haif." He had no capital except brains, confidence in the stability of the government and 46 cents, which he used for postage stamps and registry fees. Strange to say, the government failed to insert in the call a glause reing a deposit from bidders as a guarantee of good faith, and it was this oversight or good faith, and it was to the New York Press, which enabled White to enter into competition with the possessors of millions, It is unlikely that his success will be repeated. Such an opportunity never will come again.

come again.

The Iowa Health Bulletin publishes letters given by "doctors of medicine" in support of applications for pensions, of which the following are examples:

"—, June 8, 1886. Dear Sir.

"Yours received I treted Wm. axens after he cum Hoam from the serfis for polypup in his noses and running soar in his pastur. The polypup from the nite are and exposure the wonde cum from the cick of a hoars.

"—, M. D."

"I surtify I treted the sed sojer fum 1888 to Date — foarmerly his stumik tub was jined to his nervious sistem, but now it air rotted off cosing grate expectoring and hard of breth. Your Obt. servent

Tom Keene was a good story-teller. "For ten years," so went one of his tales, "I bought all my theatrical costumes from one dealer, and as during much of that time I was playing many new parts in the old California Theater Stock Company of San Francisco my trade was a matter of considerable importance. When I was about to leave the slope and come East I went to make a final order and bid my costumer good-by. Tm very sorry you're going,' he said, 'Here, Jake!' calling to a clerk. 'Run cut and get Mr. Keene a good quarter of a dollar cigar.' As Jake started my costumer whispered behind his hand: 'Two for a quarter, Jake; two for a quarter.'

Pilgrims to the Grotto of Lourdes, in France, can find a representation of their shrine near at hand. In the recently finished church of our Lady of Lourdes, on Aberdeen street, near Broadway, in Brooklyn, there has been erected the only accurate fac simile of the famous grotto in the world, and from this the church takes its name. While the new church is architecturally beautiful and striking, the grotto is the absorbing center of interest for both visitor and worshiper. The artist has done his work well, for a genuine bit of nature seems, it is said, to open before the eye. To the visitor to the original it will seem like a second glimpse of the fan

During a discussion on the finances in the United States senate the other day, Senator Stewart was boring his associ-ates with one of his interminable speeches on the subject, and quoting copiously from what he called eminent authorities to sustain his neculiar views, when he was sustain his peculiar views, when he was interrupted by Senator Hoar, who asked him from what book he was quoting. "It is an analysis of the functions of money, by William M. Stewart, United States enator." was the long-whiskered man's cool reply.

Benator John P. Jones is said by inti-mate associates to have made from his Alaska quarts mining investments a for-tune equal to that which he made in the early '70s out of the Comstock bonanza, and which was wholly lost in land and railroad investments. "But Jones," said the goasiper, "lives exactly the same whether he has nothing and owes a mill-ion or owes nothing and is making a mill-ion a year, and is equally happy in either case."

It is said on the authority of a Nebraska railroad official that John M. Thurston, ired of his position as United States s tor, intends to resign and become the law partner of Judge Dillon, of New York, who is a warm personal friend of the senator.

John Philip Sousa, the bandmaster, will take the first holiday he has had for six-teen years, and will spend his summer on a Vermont farm.